



## INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.



BY APPOINTMENT.

## WINES &amp; SPIRITS.

We beg to call attention to our PRICE LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS as below:

As these are all selected and bought first-hand by our London House we can offer intermediate profits and are thereby enabled to supply the best qualities at Moderate Prices.

## PORT.

(For Importers and General Use.)

Per Case. Per Doz. Per Bot.

B VINTAGE, superior quality, Red Capsule \$14.40 81.20

C FINE OLD VINTAGE, superior quality, Black Seal 16.20 1.35

Capsules

D VERY FINE Old Wine, White or Mauve, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled) 20.40 1.70

For Doz. Per Bot.

SHERRY.

B SUPERIOR PALE DRY, dry wine, Green Seal \$10.50 \$0.50

C MANZANILLA, PALE SHERRY, White Capsule 12.00 1.60

GO SUPERIOR Old DRY, PALE NATURAL SHERRY Red Seal 12.00 1.00

D VERY SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule 14.40 1.20

E EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, very good quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled) 20.40 1.70

F. C. &amp; C. are excellent dinner Wines or for invalids and delicate stomachs. D and E are after-dinner Wines of a very superior vintage. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.

B St. Emilion, Red Capsule 8.60 81.20

C St. Emilion, Red Capsule 9.00 9.00 0.75 0.40

D LA Rose, Red Capsule 12.96 13.92 1.10 0.60

SAINTS FOY 7.20 7.92 0.60 0.35

CUSSAC 9.60 10.44 0.50 0.45

CHATEAU D'ARQUE 13.20 14.40 1.10 0.60

CHATEAU D'ARQUE 18.60 19.20 1.60 0.80

LAURENT 21.00 22.20 1.80 0.90

MONTON D'ARMAIL HACCO 21.00 22.20 1.80 0.90

Our Clarets, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape, and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with cheap Wines.

HOCK.

NIEUWENHUIZEN 51.20 \$1.00

BUDDEHEIM 21.00 1.75

HOCHHEIM 24.00 2.00

BRANDY.

\*\*\* A HENNESSY'S OLD PALE, Red Cap. 31.00 \$1.50

\*\*\*\* B SUPERIOR VERY OLD COGNAC, Red Capsule 21.00 1.75

\*\*\*\*\* C VERY OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC 24.00 2.00

V.O. D'HENNESSY'S FINEST VIEUX OLD LIQUEUR 35.00 3.00

OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC 48.00 4.00

Vintage....

All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.—A THOMAS BLEND, White Capsule 10.50 \$0.90

B WATSON'S GLENORCHY MELLOW BLEND, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark 10.50 0.90

C WATSON'S ABERLOUR GLENLIVET, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark 12.00 1.00

D WATSON'S H. K. D. BLEND OF THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKIES, Violet Capsule 14.40 1.20

E WATSON'S VINTAGE OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY, Gold Capsule 15.00 1.25

DANIEL CRAWFORD'S FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY 14.40 1.20

Our lowest priced Whisky is of excellent quality and greater age than most brands in the market. We recommend our customers not to be deceived by the low prices from trying them all. For a good whisky, Glenorochy and Watson's Glenorchy are equal to any. A fair Glenorchy is a very old Peat Whisky (mucky) that could not be replaced in stock at the price. D and E are too well known to need comment.

Per Case. Per Doz. Per Bot.

IRISH.—A JOHN JAMESON'S OLD GREEN CAPSULE \$12.00 \$1.00

B JOHN JAMESON'S FINE OLD GREEN CAPSULE 15.00 1.25

C JOHN JAMESON'S VINTAGE FINE GREEN CAPSULE 15.00 \$1.50

All these are very fine and old. C has been stocked in Hongkong in wood for over 20 years, there being little sale for Irish Whisky in the Colony.

Per Case. Per Doz. Per Bot.

AMERICAN—GLENORCHY WHISKY First Old, Red Capsule without Name and Trade Mark 15.00 1.25

GIN.

A FINE OLD TOM, White Capsule 8.70 \$0.60

B FINE UNWEAKENED White Capsule 7.20 0.60

RUM.

FINEST OLD JAMAICA, Violet Capsule \$15.00 \$1.25

GOOD LEAVES ISLAND 6.00 0.50

GOOD LEAVES ISLAND \$10.50 per gal.

LIQUEURS.

BENEDICTINE, BLACKBERRY BRANDY, CURACAO, MARASCHINO, CHATEAU, HEEING'S, CHERRY, CRÈME DE CACAO, CORIAL, PEPPERMINT, DR. SINGER'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS, AND.

AERATED WATERS.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1897.

## INTIMATIONS

BROWN, JONES &amp; CO.

DRAMAS IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE,

AND HONGKONG GRANITE.

OEMETIC MEMORIALS.

Designs and Prices on application.

Office, 47, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. 1897.

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, STRAITS, NETHERLANDS INDIA, SIAM, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &amp;c., &amp;c., WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED THE CHIN-A-DIRECTORY.

AND THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

FOB.

1897.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE, WHICH WILL BE FOUND, AS HITHERTO, MORE FULL AND ACCURATE THAN ITS PREDECESSORS.

ROYAL OVALS. Complete with Maps and Plans. pp. 1240, 57. Directory only, pp. 872, \$3.50.

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ONLY COMMUNICATIONS relating to themes columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

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ALL LETTERS FOR PUBLICATION SHOULD BE WRITTEN ON ONE SIDE OF THE SHEET.

NO ANONYMOUSLY SIGNED COMMUNICATIONS THAT HAVE ALREADY APPEARED IN OTHER PAPERS WILL BE RECEIVED.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PRESS—A.R.C. Code. Post Box 20. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.

At No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. A. PIERRE MARTY, [28] a daughter.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 8th, 1897.

"In the Far East generally the silver question has very nearly settled itself. The market has become too demoralized and precarious for the exchange banks to be able to trust any longer to silver as a regular means of remittance. Formerly in their exchange transactions they had three strings to their bow—in other words, three methods of moving their funds from one place to another—India Council bills, commercial bills, and silver."

"Now that silver has become dangerous to touch they are reduced to two alternatives—Council bills and commercial paper.

"Change bankers are pretty well cured of the silver fever, and if they saw a chance for an effective gold standard in the Far East they would, I believe, come round to the metal they have hitherto tabooed."

"Greater variety of exchange media they must have to carry or their business continue as far as well as successfully. That consideration will turn the scale with the result that India Council bills, commercial bills, and silver."

"To-morrow there will be commenced in our column the publication of a new serial tale, 'A Woman worth Winning,' by Geo. Manville Fenn.

The Field Battery of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps will parade at half quarters to-morrow at 2.30 p.m. to march to launch and proceed to the drum and fife band until noon.

The C. P. R. steamer Empress of Japan arrived at Kobe at 9.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 5th inst., and left again at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, the 6th inst., for Yokohama, where she was expected to arrive at 1 p.m. yesterday.

The Singapore Free Press says—Mr. Haig Chalmers, Singapore's first native gentleman to qualify himself for a leadership in the civil service of the Straits Settlements, leaves by the steamer for Hongkong on route to Amoy, where he is to take up the study of the Hokien dialect of Chinese.

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The Imperial German mail steamer Preussen left Shanghai via Foochow yesterday, at 9.00 a.m. and may be expected here on or about the 11th inst.

Playing Providence," the second tale in the book, is concerned with the shipwreck made of two lives by an erring wife, the title being suggested by the intercession of a Commissioner's frisky wife, who brings the separated husband and wife together again.

The Courier of Duria. By S. LEVETT YEATS, London and Bombay: Longmans, Green &amp; Co. 1897.

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**THE BRITISH DOLLAR.**

**INCREASED OUTTURN.**

It is announced that the Indian Government has admitted the mint authorities at Bombay proceeding with the coining of the British dollar at the rate of 200,000 a day, instead of only half that quantity which had hitherto been the custom. This is hoped will modify the congestion of silver waiting to be coined at Bombay, and alleviate the requirements of the Straits, particularly, and China, where it is urgently wanted. The new coin will be the equivalent of the British dollar, was undertaken at the Bombay Mint in 1895. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Bank agreed between them to tender for the purpose a minimum amount equivalent to five million dollars. The authorities did not undertake to coin the dollars at a more rapid rate than 20,000 pieces per working day. During the two months from the commencement of the work to the end of April, 1896, the total sum of \$3,16,000 British dollars were coined, or about one-third the minimum agreed upon. The new coin became immediately popular in the Far East, and since the close of the first year, the two Banks have been tendering more and more largely, and the average daily output grew from 20,000 to 40,000 pieces, and then from 40,000 to 60,000. When the Japanese Government decided upon a gold standard, the daily output of British dollars reached \$100,000. The Chinese Central Bank has also agreed to coin to the minimum agreed upon.

that this could only be done by working overtime. As the Indian Government requires a safeguard for the dollar coinage of one per cent., and as the need for replenishing the Treasury is very great, it was not to be expected that the new coin would suffice for the present, but it is now being coined at a rate of 400,000 pieces per day. The Royal Mint now begins coining dollars at 8 a.m., and by the aid of the recently installed electric light, can mint nine a night. In the last week of August, the output of dollars was valued at over twenty-lakhs of rupees, — Exchange.

**SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.**

The venom of the cobra is said to be a deadly poison, and other snakes are not regularly collected by young pharmacists. The bees are held captive by the aborigines in a small glass tube, bound together in a bottle, until the tiny drops of poison are discharged.

Some interesting experiments on the effects of weather on plants are given in a little work by Mr. John Clayton, an English naturalist. Twigs and plants were placed in the ground so that one-half of them would receive all the sunshine of the day while the others remained continuously in the shade, and the crop of beans grown in the sunshines weighed three times that produced in the shade. The plants were then transplanted to the former of the two positions, and the results were the same. In the last year of the preceding year, the differences between the two classes of plants progressively increased until in the fourth year the plants of exclusively shade-grown ancestors flowered but failed to mature fruit. Measurements of the contraction of trees in winter were also made. The girths of sycamore twigs were from two to three sixteenths of an inch, and of oaks from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch. Four trees in October after growth had ceased, and their twigs had expanded to their original size on March 2, at a temperature of 39 deg. Fahr. this is October after growth had ceased, and their twigs had expanded to their original size on March 2, at a temperature of 39 deg. Fahr. The transient swelling of forest trees is due to this contraction by cold.

An ingenious electric light plant, for each car of a train, has been adopted by more than twenty English railways. Each carriage is provided with a dynamo and storage battery, the former being driven from the axle and so arranged that it is at rest when the speed of the train is less than 20 kilometers (12 miles) an hour; the battery then supplying the current. One-half of all the lamps can be switched in by the conductor. The weight of each dynamo is 40 pounds, and the apparatus costs \$5000.

A new method of calculating the features of the human figure, devised by Prof. William Hollie, consists in projecting a screen with an oil lamp upon a whitened hemisphere six or eight feet in diameter. Such representations, however, seem to lack the sharpness at the edges which can be given by stereoscopic views, which produce on a flat surface the effect of perfect rotundity.

The electric tramway at Lausanne, Switzerland, runs up the steepest incline surmounted by my train depending on adhesion to the rails — 1.3 per cent. in one place.

The theory that under small pressure, as in the upper atmosphere, oxygen should exist entirely as ozone has been disproved by Mr. William Sutherland, the expert chemist, of Liverpool. He says that oxygen exists in the air, but the air is not complete even at high pressure. It is found that the proportion of ozone in the atmosphere at the earth's surface should be about one volume in 7,000, while the actual proportion is about one volume in a million — a difference between theory and fact that is accounted for by the electrical activity of the ozone, which causes it to unite readily with metals. These deductions explain the author's view that it is not clear whether the air is sharply charged with ozone, or whether there is no sufficient ozone in the atmosphere to give the sky much of its blueness.

In experiments by Mr. Guy Oliver, Harrison of Liverpool, of the action of the sun's rays on the bark for ten to twenty minutes. The crooked tree was placed under a table of glass, and the rays were perceived as a faint illumination of the retina or bringing the blood above the table, while the shadow of a piece of metal could be distinguished and it was even possible to make out letters about a quarter of an inch long in a sheet of lead. It makes little difference whether the sunbeams pass or open.

From many years' observations, the Director of the National Observatory of Athens made that the absolute extinction of lightning varies from 105.4 deg. to 19.5 deg. in range of 83.7 deg. Rain falls on 98 days in the year, the annual amount being 19 inches. In 1894 Athens had 2,527 hours of sunshine, while in some seasons the sun is unclouded for a month at a time.

The records of 88 years show that tornadoes have a width of 10 to 1000 feet, a length of 300 yards to 2 miles, and a velocity of progression of 7 to 100 miles an hour.

Diseases have their local habitation, says the London *Saturday Review*. Some, like the tropical animals and plants, live only in the tropics; some like consumption, are gradually spreading over the whole earth; others, like leprosy and smallpox, are gradually becoming limited to certain countries, and may finally disappear from the earth. Again, there are diseases to which peoples have never resided. On the summits of high mountains and in the equatorial snow-fields, the earth and air and water are free from the meshes of disease as they are of animal life. Without question, if man and his companions had been exposed to the same hardships and the same sanitary conditions as those who have resided in the equatorial regions, he would have been compelled to abandon the equatorial regions for many centuries, and still the present circumlocution of population it cannot be doubted that every kind of surface contains the germs of the more common diseases, and that the natives of some newer lands brought over have fallen a victim to our plague-stricken soil. By comparison with the equatorial regions, the cold climate of the North is almost a blessing, but it is not without its own local diseases. But we are not fully tacted, and shrewd, and consummate — two of our common diseases — still take a large amount to it. It may be assumed that had man never come to the equatorial regions, the number of consumers being well supplied with being as yet only represented by the inhabitant of Britain and Ireland, who, though not numerous, are the best of the other of the

published by a German author, Hahn, maintains that primitive man was omnivorous, feeding upon what he pleased, and that he then became vegetarian. The author also states that the plant and animal kingdom are not always in balance, and that a plant may be a food for man, and a man for a plant. The author also states that the cattle were first domesticated as draught animals, especially to draw the plough, and their milk was not used as food until long afterwards. The wagon is described as having a single wheel, and a pole to support it. It is believed to have been the first cereal, and what the "pig." Cattle were first domesticated as draught animals, especially to draw the plough, and their milk was not used as food until long afterwards. The wagon is described as having a single wheel, and a pole to support it. It is believed to have been the first cereal, and what the "pig."

During this year, "submarine travellers," of M. Blaauw, of Poole, which has been laid in the Seine and is believed to be suitable for deep exploration, in ten feet diameter, and weight ten tons. It is moved by three screws and a helm worked by electricity. The cabin, which is entered through a man-hole, is claimed to have an air-supply sufficient for 48 hours for four persons, and is fitted with lamps, a telephone, ironing, etc., on the outside of the machine. Conical tubes provided with lenses give views of the ground and exterior objects in all directions. Communication with land or boat can be kept up through a telephone, and even if the cable supporting the apparatus should break, it is only necessary to touch a lever to cause two tanks containing oil to overturn, when the globe will at once rise to the top of the screw.

The results claimed by Kozlowski, a Russian engineer, are remarkable. The electric arc gives an astonishing effect in rheumatism and neuralgia. The patient sits before five feet of the powerful light, the rays of which are screened by cardboard from all parts of the body except the affected region. In three months 88 patients were treated, and recovery was reported in 80 cases of scatica, in 2 cases of 4 of neuritis, in 16 cases of 16 of chronic rheumatism, and in 10 cases of 10 of neuralgia. The treatment consists of three-fourths of a minute to two minutes, and more than a dozen applications are required, the intervals of three or four days being necessary in any case.

The process of crystallization is being studied by Prof. Von Schrenk, who has taken 2,800 photographs to show the transfer of organic matter into inorganic matter. It seems that this led to a recent sensational and incorrect report that crystals had been found to be organic substances.

Petroleum ether has proven to be adapted for low temperature thermometers, as it is still in semi-liquid condition, and capable of rapid contraction at the temperature of the liquefaction of air — 310 deg. on zero Fahr. — Exchange.

**SHIPPING REPORTS.**

The British steamer *Osprey*, from Pusan (Java) and Labuan 28th Sept., had fine weather in general, except N.E. monsoon.

The British steamer *Messiah*, from Sandakan (North S.) and Penang, weather with violent squalls and high seas was west of China Sea.

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An ingenious electric light plant, for each car of a train, has been adopted by more than twenty English railways. Each carriage is provided with a dynamo and storage battery, the former being driven from the axle and so arranged that it is at rest when the speed of the train is less than 20 kilometers (12 miles) an hour; the battery then supplying the current. One-half of all the lamps can be switched in by the conductor. The weight of each dynamo is 40 pounds, and the apparatus costs \$5000.

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The fragment splitting of forest trees is due to this contraction by cold.

An ingenious electric light plant, for each car of a train, has been adopted by more than twenty English railways. Each carriage is provided with a dynamo and storage battery, the former being driven from the axle and so arranged that it is at rest when the speed of the train is less than 20 kilometers (12 miles) an hour; the battery then supplying the current. One-half of all the lamps can be switched in by the conductor. The weight of each dynamo is 40 pounds, and the apparatus costs \$5000.

A new method of calculating the features of the human figure, devised by Prof. William Hollie, consists in projecting a screen with an oil lamp upon a whitened hemisphere six or eight feet in diameter. Such representations, however, seem to lack the sharpness at the edges which can be given by stereoscopic views, which produce on a flat surface the effect of perfect rotundity.

The electric tramway at Lausanne, Switzerland, runs up the steepest incline surmounted by my train depending on adhesion to the rails — 1.3 per cent. in one place.

The theory that under small pressure, as in the upper atmosphere, oxygen should exist entirely as ozone has been disproved by Mr. William Sutherland, the expert chemist, of Liverpool. He says that oxygen exists in the air, but the air is not complete even at high pressure. It is found that the proportion of ozone in the atmosphere at the earth's surface should be about one volume in 7,000, while the actual proportion is about one volume in a million — a difference between theory and fact that is accounted for by the electrical activity of the ozone, which causes it to unite readily with metals. These deductions explain the author's view that it is not clear whether the air is sharply charged with ozone, or whether there is no sufficient ozone in the atmosphere to give the sky much of its blueness.

In experiments by Mr. Guy Oliver, Harrison of Liverpool, of the action of the sun's rays on the bark for ten to twenty minutes. The crooked tree was placed under a table of glass, and the rays were perceived as a faint illumination of the retina or bringing the blood above the table, while the shadow of a piece of metal could be distinguished and it was even possible to make out letters about a quarter of an inch long in a sheet of lead. It makes little difference whether the sunbeams pass or open.

From many years' observations, the Director of the National Observatory of Athens made that the absolute extinction of lightning varies from 105.4 deg. to 19.5 deg. in range of 83.7 deg. Rain falls on 98 days in the year, the annual amount being 19 inches. In 1894 Athens had 2,527 hours of sunshine, while in some seasons the sun is unclouded for a month at a time.

The records of 88 years show that tornadoes have a width of 10 to 1000 feet, a length of 300 yards to 2 miles, and a velocity of progression of 7 to 100 miles an hour.

Diseases have their local habitation, says the London *Saturday Review*. Some, like the tropical animals and plants, live only in the tropics; some like consumption, are gradually spreading over the whole earth; others, like leprosy and smallpox, are gradually becoming limited to certain countries, and may finally disappear from the earth. Again, there are diseases to which peoples have never resided. On the summits of high mountains and in the equatorial snow-fields, the earth and air and water are free from the meshes of disease as they are of animal life. Without question, if man and his companions had been exposed to the same hardships and the same sanitary conditions as those who have resided in the equatorial regions, he would have been compelled to abandon the equatorial regions for many centuries, and still the present circumlocution of population it cannot be doubted that every kind of surface contains the germs of the more common diseases, and that the natives of some newer lands brought over have fallen a victim to our plague-stricken soil. By comparison with the equatorial regions, the cold climate of the North is almost a blessing, but it is not without its own local diseases. But we are not fully tacted, and shrewd, and consummate — two of our common diseases — still take a large amount to it. It may be assumed that had man never come to the equatorial regions, the number of consumers being well supplied with being as yet only represented by the inhabitant of Britain and Ireland, who, though not numerous, are the best of the other of the

published by a German author, Hahn, maintains that primitive man was omnivorous, feeding upon what he pleased, and that he then became vegetarian. The author also states that the plant and animal kingdom are not always in balance, and that a plant may be a food for man, and a man for a plant. The author also states that the cattle were first domesticated as draught animals, especially to draw the plough, and their milk was not used as food until long afterwards. The wagon is described as having a single wheel, and a pole to support it. It is believed to have been the first cereal, and what the "pig."

During this year, "submarine travellers," of M. Blaauw, of Poole, which has been laid in the Seine and is believed to be suitable for deep exploration, in ten feet diameter, and weight ten tons. It is moved by three screws and a helm worked by electricity. The cabin, which is entered through a man-hole, is claimed to have an air-supply sufficient for 48 hours for four persons, and is fitted with lamps, a telephone, ironing, etc., on the outside of the machine. Conical tubes provided with lenses give views of the ground and exterior objects in all directions. Communication with land or boat can be kept up through a telephone, and even if the cable supporting the apparatus should break, it is only necessary to touch a lever to cause two tanks containing oil to overturn, when the globe will at once rise to the top of the screw.

The results claimed by Kozlowski, a Russian engineer, are remarkable. The electric arc gives an astonishing effect in rheumatism and neuralgia. The patient sits before five feet of the powerful light, the rays of which are screened by cardboard from all parts of the body except the affected region. In three months 88 patients were treated, and recovery was reported in 80 cases of scatica, in 2 cases of 4 of neuritis, in 16 cases of 16 of chronic rheumatism, and in 10 cases of 10 of neuralgia. The treatment consists of three-fourths of a minute to two minutes, and more than a dozen applications are required, the intervals of three or four days being necessary in any case.

The process of crystallization is being studied by Prof. Von Schrenk, who has taken 2,800 photographs to show the transfer of organic matter into inorganic matter. It seems that this led to a recent sensational and incorrect report that crystals had been found to be organic substances.

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## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE

## THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING." Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that their goods will be landed after 4 P.M. of the 9th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Wanchai, Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Wanchai.

Consignees of cargo from SINAPOLY and PENANG are requested to make IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from the ship, including the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected:

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1897. [2281]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE P. &amp; C. S. N. CO.'s Steamship

## "SUNDAY."

FROM ANYWHERE, LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at the risk of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

The vessel brings on cargo.

Goods not cleared by the 10th instant, at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in case whatsoever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godown, and if certificates of the damage arising from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1897. [1]

## FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE

## THE Steamship

## "OCEANA."

Captain Forbes, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from abroad.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before 3 P.M. To-day.

Any cargo impeding the discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 13th inst.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1897. [2293]

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE

## THE Steamship

## "MERIONETHSHIRE."

Captain Davies, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are to be landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

For further information as to Freight or Passage apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN Agent.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1897. [14]

## "RICKMERS" REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS.

## FOR BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

THE Company's Steamship

## "MARIA RICKMERS."

Captain Berg, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 15th October.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1897. [2222]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

## VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

The attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and CANADA and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG to LONDON £27.

Excellent accommodation. First class Table DUCHE and STEWARDES carried.

HONGKONG to NEW YORK £31.

The Railroad travelling second to none on the Pacific Coast and connecting with the roads of the ROCKIES and CASCADE MOUNTAINS.

The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route.

Passengers to Europe may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG to TACOMA £23.

Extra to Passage to other points on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

For further information, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1897. [2303]

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

## CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW AND SHANGHAI

THE Company's Steamship

## "KANSU."

Captain Somerville, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 8th inst. at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1897. [2303]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUL

THE Company's Steamship

## "HAILOONG."

Captain Hodges, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 8th inst. at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRIER & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1897. [1229]

## CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR TIENTSIN.

THE Company's Steamship

## "KWEIYANG."

Captain Outbridge, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 9th inst. at Noon.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, Agents.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1897. [2291]

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE Company's Steamship

## "PATROLCOB."

Cargo Division will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 9th inst. at Noon.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, Agents.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1897. [1859]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR AMBOY AND MANILA

THE Company's Steamship

## "YUENSANG."

Captain Kynoch, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 9th inst. at 4 P.M.

This steamer is her superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For Freight, apply to

JADELINE MATTHEWS & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1897. [2304]

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

## THE Transvaal GENERAL AGENTS

FOR THE CHINA AND JAPAN LINE

are prepared to issue THE DUTCH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in South Africa in connection with Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. forthcoming service here via CALCUTTA, KEDDAGH, and CAMBODIA, and also via SINGAPORE.

For further Particulars apply to

R. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1897. [1797]

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## OCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STREAMSHIP COMPANY

## TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS

TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

TO THE INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

COURTIS, AMOY, SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, Oct. 9,

Nagasaki, Kobe, 1397, at Noon,

Honolulu, 1397, at Noon.

GARLIC (via Shanghai), THURSDAY, Oct. 28,

Nagasaki, Kobe, 1397, at Noon,

Honolulu, 1397, at Noon.

TACOMA, &amp; PORTLAND, 1397.

PORTLAND, OREGON VIA KOREA,

SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI,

SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU.

BALTIMORE.

NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

NEW YORK VIA STRAIT OF MALACCA,

NEW YORK VIA CHINA, JAPAN, AND HONOLULU.

NEW YORK VIA CHINA, JAPAN, AND HONOLULU.